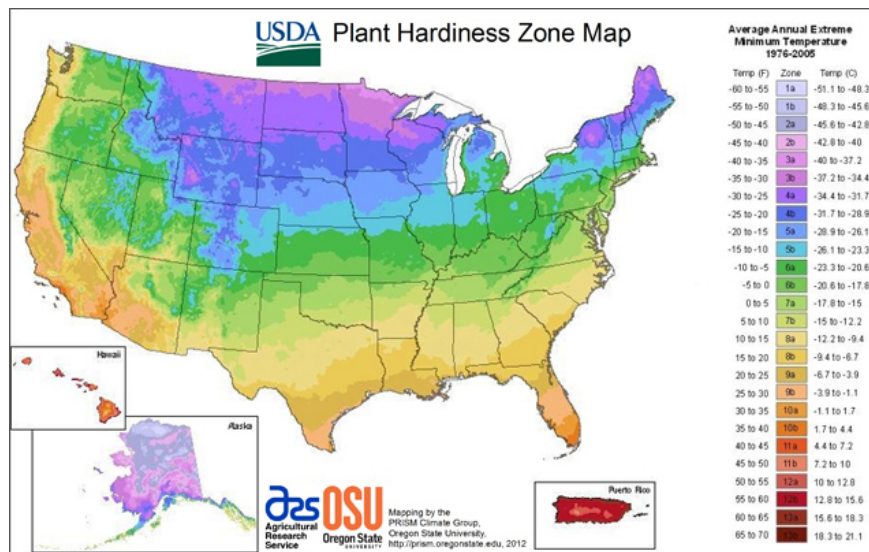


BURNING BUSH (Euonymus)

CULTURAL CARE SHEET



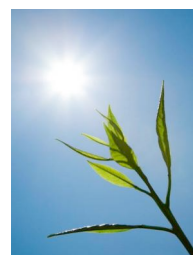
HARDINESS ZONE:

Burning Bush grow best in USDA Zones 4-8. Special care will be required if the plant is grown outside of its ideal growing Zones and it is best to consult with local Extension Service agents for localized growing tips and suggestions, as Burning Bush is classified as an invasive species in some areas.



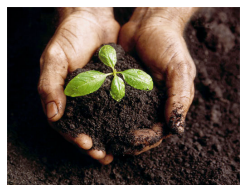
WATER NEEDS:

Water regularly, especially during the first growing season. Burning Bush plants can tolerate short periods of drought once established.



LIGHT REQUIREMENTS:

Burning Bush prefers full sun, which will also bring the greatest amount of foliage color each fall. A partly sunny location is tolerable, but the plant may not achieve full growth potential and its fall foliage color display will be compromised. A full sun location receives at least six hours of direct sunlight each day while a partial sun site receives 4 to 6 hours of direct sunlight each day.



SOIL:

Burning Bush will grow in almost any type of soil but perform best if planted in moderately fertile, moisture retentive, well-drained soil. Boggy, consistently wet soils promote "wet feet" and are not a good planting site for Burning Bush plants.



PRUNING:

Burning Bush requires no special pruning. If trimming is desired to shape the plant or to remove damaged branches, plants can be clipped back in early spring just before the branches begin to bud.



MULCHING:

A layer of 2-3 inches of mulch will help keep moisture in the ground, will keep the roots cooler, and will provide vital nutrients to the plant as it breaks down. Mulch may need to be reapplied each year.



FERTILIZE:

An application of an all-purpose fertilizer in early spring and then again in fall will help Burning Bush achieve their full growth potential. When planting, do not put fertilizer directly into the hole but rather, if desired, place fertilizer on top of the ground under the mulch and away from the stem of the plant